mighty near passing. We don't pre-

rotate rapidly. He is no poet, no genius,

no human pinwheel. Whereas Dr.

if anything had happened to him, if he

of his own velocity and impact, the

world would have been inconsolable

Therefore must all of us always thank and

bless JAMES and wonder why his Chris-

tian name should be so diminutive and

so incongruous with his majestic person

just as we wonder why the omnisciolistic

"HARRY." These things lie on the knees

So much for Mr. JAMES in the past

Now for him in the living present. View-

ing with alarm the national banks and

with compassion "the laboring man who

counts his weary hours of toil in his bat-

tle for bread," and "the farmer whose

reenforces the grand and sad truth that

you can't borrow money with no other

"They might tell of mortgages about to be fore

closed, of the officer ready to sell their all unde

the hammer, yet empty handed they would return

from the marble counters of these men, realizing

the truth of Kentucky's inspired poet's words as

' Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has told

His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;

Where, safe from the hands of the starving and po

Walk up to their counters-ah, there you may sta-

Till your limbs grow old, till your hairs grow gray

Kentucky's inspired poet could no

have improved Mr. James's classifica-

"My understanding is that a person may o

Wall street be a bull to-day and a bear to-morro

Who doesn't love to see the Mammor

of unrighteousness swatted? And the

An instance of what may be called com-

pound heterophemy appears in the remarks

of the Hon. CHARLES CURTIS, the new Sen-

ator from Kansas, on the late Rockwood

"On his mother's side ROCEWOOD HOAR WAS

Mr. CURTIS meant to say: "ROGER SHER-

MAN, a distinguished statesman of Con-

necticut." To be sure, ROGER SHERMAN

descendant of a seventeenth century John

SHERMAN of that State. The tangle of

HENRI.

From One Who Has Been Driven to Boston

by Plutocratic Feeders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre

spondent "Henri" is a savant. His kindly rebuke

of the vulgar rich should chasten them into a lively

Here am I, a New Yorker, driven away by ther

my refuge, melancholy moated grange thoug

Can "Henri" be refuted? I should like to hear

some Wall Street "spender" on the subject. How

Frenchman's Opinion of New York Resta

rants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Monsieur: As a

ative of France and a solourner in your city, may

Both sides are taken with brilliance, "Voyageur'

With regret I admit that justice demands me to

and "Bechamel" making well their points, and

say that "Ravigote" is right. New York restau-

rants employ the chefs of renown, having obtained

Do not think me lacking in love of France and

loyalty to her, for see, I do not say that American cooks surpass the chefs of France, but I state only

that there are better French chefs in New York than I left in my country. G. D. C.

A "Sinker" Fjend's Sneer.

dentally discovered the restaurant where

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having acci

correspondent "Henri" is head waiter, I would like

to invite "Voyageur." "Old New Yorker" and

"Bechamel" to dine with me there at half after onext Saturday evening.

overlooking Onion Square. It will be readily recog-nized when I say that it is a glass fronted, the

floored, mirror wains oted, nickel plated, marble

proach you will see "Henri" flapping flapjacks in

Roman Catholic Statistics

Nearly twenty-one million Roman Cathe

ics live under the American flag. Here are

the statistics according to the official Roman

This total represents about one-fifth of the

population protected by the American flag.

News From on High by Way of Boston

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The declin

of our winter's constellations is at hand; but there

is yet opportunity to view the unrivalled grandeus of our southern and southwestern firmament.

That pentagonal group not far from the zenith is in part Auriga (the Charloteer), and brilliant Capella sparkles at its crown. The bottom star of

this pentagon (Beta), with Zeta just below and ruddy Aldebaran, and the seven hazy Plelades, form the outline of Taurus (the Bull). Below

Taurus glitter the stars of Orion (the Hunter) Betelgeux and Bellatrix at the top, the three "bel

dars," and Rigel at the bottom. Eastward from

Taurus shine the Twins (Castor and Pollux) in

Jemini, with Alhena at the western extremity

Under Gemini sparkles Procyon in Canls Minor, and furthest down of all scintillates Sirius, the

brightest sun, excepting our own, to be seen by

There are many other suns and groups of suns,

such as the head of the Hydra, close by Procyon, and the dim constellation Cancer above Hydra, and the scythe form of Leo, with brilliant Regulus east

of Cancer; but the six constellations described above hold for the present our ast onomical atten-

Suburban Traffic.

from Mr. Lawrence of Ridgewood shows his own and a very common error as to the "greatness"

of the Eric Railroad. The estimate of the number of suburban passengers carried by the railroads of the United States annually made by the Inter-

national Rallway Congress puts the Southern

Pacific first, with 18,177,000, in the San Francisco

district; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

ofth with 11,300,000, and the Erle tenth, with 6,

000,000. The New York Central Lines are credited

OBANGE, February 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

Increase ore

437,509

13,069,853

12,148

5 897

4,364

1,096,842

6 862 143

22,000

.20,986,266

top tabled, rapid fire restaurant.

NEW YORK, February 25.

Catholic directory;

Ecclesiastical seminaries.

Clergymen.

Parochial schools

Orphan asylums.

Chfidren therein

Attendance thereat

Catholics in Philippines

Porto Rico.

Hawall ..

Total Catholics under flag

Churches.

The restaurant is on Louis Fourteenth street

"Ravigote" rebutting them with vallance.

cannot stand the financial pace they set.

heterophemy is hard to unravel.

cealization of their sins.

Boston, February 25.

in the sheet of your paper

them by wages exorbitant.

NEW YORK, February 25.

was a native of Massachusetts, and

but always a bog. [Laughter and applause.]"

And you'll find at the banks not one of the clan

With money to lend to a moneyless man."

tion of the fauna of Mammonia:

needs healthful exercise.

they rang in their ears, when he said:

Lies plie upon pile of the gifttering ore!

security than the fact that you need it:

of sarcastic gods.

Dr. PECK of Morningside should be called

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publication wish to have rejected articles returned they

An Eighteenth Century View. In the Senate Friday the Hon. ELMER

nust in all cases send stomps for that purpose

JACOB BURKETT of Nebraska read Wash ington's Farewell Address. It was a pious duty. Whether the Senate was equally pious in listening is another matter. The document is admittedly a little threadbare. It has been droned again and again from a million desks and platforms. Probably nobody pays any attention to it any more. There are other and newer sources of wisdom. It must be confessed that the sentiments and the style have an old fashioned character and cadence. Wanting are the pulsating sap and vigor, the athletic or acrobatic rush and spring. Still, looking the old fellow over, something of some modern interest may be found in him.

" It is important, likewise, that the habits thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to con-One themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the pow ers of one department to encroach upon another The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidat the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real and proneness to abuse it which predominates i she human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the bruth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories. and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasion by others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preem must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the people the distribution or medification of the constitutional powers b in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usur pation; for though this in one instance may be the nstrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

Spirit of encroachment, reciprocal checks, respective constitutional spheres: language still heard, but growing fainter and less articulate in these enlightened days. So far as his theories of government under the Constitution are concerned, Washington seems to have been a mollycoddle.

"Hayseed Domination."

A number of worthy and disinterested gentlemen, among whom R. FULTON State from the members of the Legislature representing rural communities.
"Hayseed domination" and "invasions ardor. One would believe that a very Legislature was the bogey man of every citizen of a community having more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Yet the Legislature has scarcely earned such a reputation. That it has refused to pass some bills that seemed desirable, or had noisy backers, is true, but on the whole it has responded fairly well and promptly to the needs of the cities in the State. The Charter of New York confers wide powers on the municipality. Amendatory legislation intended to improve that instrument has been treated pretty kindly on Capitol Hill. The "hayseed lawmakers" do not give all that every urban community asks, but the legislative bodies of the cities themselves are open to the same criticism. The Legislature, too, must consider the needs of the whole State as well as the desires of a particular community. It is not always a corrupt motive that moves a rural Assemblyman to oppose a measure seemingly unobjectionable in the place of its origin.

Mere preponderance of numbers is not the reason the country districts control Senate and Assembly. The rural constituencies keep their representatives in office for long terms, and frequently send men of conspicuous ability to Albany. Such men naturally acquire great influence. That strong members from cities have little difficulty in making important places for themselves is worth

There is, however, no reason why Mr. CUTTING should not keep his eye on the Legislature.

The Public Land Laws.

Senator HEYBURN called attention to a matter of great importance when on Friday last he urged the wisdom of to "prevent general legislation being priation bill." Few rules of Congress are more frequently violated, and none is evasion and violation.

Within a few days past much time has been consumed in the Senate by discussion of the forestry question in connection with the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and much time has been consumed in the House by discussion called the attention of Congress to "the need of vigorous and immediate action the Empire and of the sovereign. to recast the public land laws and adapt them to the actual situation." On February 13 he again called attention to situation." On the whole, our land it is no fault of his if a considerable part laws have served their purpose very of the large sums allotted for the pur- had been passed, and Mahon came

violation by thieves and looters, who have taken advantage of a somewhat careless administration of the laws. Under the various acts which have been in operation millions of settlers have acquired land, established homes and have contributed much to our economic and social development.

There are many who hold that the existing laws. properly executed, are suitable and adequate. There are others, the President among them, who are convinced of the need of radical alteras an tion. The point raised by the Executive involves a distinct change in national policy. The policy hitherto has been to leave all forms of economic development and enterprise to individual initiative. It is now proposed that the Government shall rent its grazing lands, reserve mineral rights where land is sold in mineral regions, lease mineral properties and exercise supervision, regulation and control over forest areas, including the sale

All this should be left for careful consideration as a separate and special measure. It is much too important for inclusion, in disconnected fragments, in different appropriation bills.

Two Southerners Upon the Negro Problem.

In the last few days two eminent Southerners, one white and the other black, have dealt with the negro question from the political and material points of view, and their judgments read together are mighty helpful and hopeful to rational Americans.

Addressing the Tuskegee conference on Wednesday BOOKER T. WASHINGTON said that the negro since emancipation had become the owner of land equal to the combined territory of Holland and Belgium-a pregnant and significant fact when we consider the share in government which the owners of land in great numbers of right must have in every country, and particularly in a land of free institutions, though for a time legislation may impede and restrict them, That the negro would rise by the stepping stone of property to higher things Mr. WASHINGTON was confident. Said he:

" Any black man who is worth his salt can build decent home-can raise a respectable family can secure all the work that he wishes-can educate his children-can have freedom of religious wor ship-can secure and maintain the respect and con fidence of his neighbors of both races. But we must not be satisfied with what we have achieved in the past. We must continue to go forward. . As we grow materially let us seek with all our might to turn material possessions into the highest moral, mental and religious usefulness."

On Washington's Birthday Mr. HANNIS TAYLOB, formerly Minister to Spain, discussed the "Relation of the South to Pending Problems" at Johns Hopkins University: showed that its assessed property had increased from \$3,000,000,000 in 1870 to \$7,000,000,000 in 1906, or to more than the wealth of the Union in 1860; and made bold to say that the welfare of the New South required that the negro should exercise the suffrage as he proved his fitness for political responsibility-the rule now in constitutional theory, but more honored in the breach than in the observance. It will be noted in the following passage from Mr. TAY-CUTTING bulks big, will meet to-mor- LOR's address that he holds that disrow at Albany to form an organization franchisement should be a temporary for the protection of the cities of the expedient, and that it would be fatal to

" The basic principle upon which the new Southern constitutions rest is that as fast as our colored of home rule" are to be resented with | citizens become qualified by education or property, or both, for the franchise they shall be endowed terrible condition existed, and that the with it. Without fraud or subterfuge that principle should be firmly applied in the actual administra tion of government. Intelligent and responsible minorities of colored voters thus introduced into outhern electorates can never menace, in my judgment, the political supremacy of a race endowed with a genius for domination."

This is the judgment of one educated and thoughtful Southerner. Great was the blunder of bestowing the suffrage upon unshackled blacks with minds enslaved by ignorance, but Mr. TAYLOR believes that to withhold it from them as they qualify for it by learning the theory of American government and acquiring taxable property would be a violation of the principle upon which that government is founded, for which ultimately we should have to pay in the decline of free institutions and irrepressible race

Is a Change of Ministry at Hand in Russia?

Although the new Duma which will meet on March 5 will contain upward of 500 members, and although up to February 23 only 410 had been elected, it seems already certain that Premier STOLYPIN's hope of securing a Ministerial majority through a combination of Monarchists, Octobrists and Constitutional Democrats will be disappointed. It is more probable that the various sections of the Left, if they can manage to act together, will control Russia's national assembly.

This, of course, is a defeat for Premier STOLYPIN, and it would surprise nobody if, recognizing the fact, he should resign before or soon after the meeting of the Duma. Acknowledged on all hands to be a thoroughly upright and fair minded man-he was the only Minister who commanded the respect and confidence of the last Duma-he has, nevertheless, the rule o' Congress which is intended | fallen between two stools, having succeeded in pleasing neither the Advanced enacted as a part of a general appro- Liberals nor the Reactionists. He has alienated the former because, although he refused to abolish the electoral law, so frequently the subject of attempted he prevailed upon the Council of the Empir to put upon it such interpretations as in many respects amount, practically, to the introduction of a new and restricted electoral system. On the other hand the Reactionists have resented his Jewish Relief bill, and have thus far prevailed upon the Czar to withof the land laws in connection with the | hold his approval from it. The question, Sundry Civil bill. In a special message i therefore, of Jewish relief will go to the submitted on February 1 the President Duma, but a bill passed by that body will require the assent of the Council of

While, however, his good intentions in this direction were foiled, Premier eyes, his wealth of hoary locks now curl-STOLYPIN may say with truth that he ing and hissing like MEDUSA'S snakes, "the urgent need of legislation affecting | has striven to provide adequate succor the different phases of the public land for the sufferers from famine, and that porpentine, was sprinting ferociously

well, notwithstanding their too frequent, pose have been embezzled. For the peasantry, who form the bulk of the tend that we should have mourned espe-Russian people, he has secured two great | cially for Mahon, excellent and amiable boons. The individual peasant, who as he is. He doesn't hum and sizz and unti! lately was tied to his commune, has acquired personal freedom. Moreover, large quantities of land, consisting of GAINES is precious immeasurably; and Crown and appanage estates, supplemented with a number of estates purchased from private owners, have been thrown open to occupation on very easy terms. One might infer that he could Mr. JAMES rescued him, put him out rely on the gratitude of the peasants, and so perhaps he could but for the fact that spokesmen of the Constitutional Democrats and Social Democrats continually assert that the lands should have been distributed gratuitously. Whom could the Czar substitute for Mr.

STOLYPIN in the Premiership? There are reports that he means once more to put forward Count WITTE, but for whom, it may be said with truth, there never would have been a Duma, much less the extremely liberal electoral law which still ostensibly remains operative. It may also be urged on his behalf that he energy feeds the world," Mr. JAMES is easily the foremost of Russian financiers, and that financial abilities of the highest order will be needed for the procurement of another foreign loan. Yet it is hard to see how Count WITTE any more than Mr. STOLYPIN could piece together a Ministerial majority from the elements of the new Duma. He is much more disliked and distrusted than is the present Premier by the sections of the Left that seem likely to be dominant, while at the same time he is even more obnoxious to the Reactionists, who blame him for what they deem the fatal concession of representative institutions.

If, as now seems probable, the Duma is organized by the parties of the Left, assisted by the more radical members of the Constitutional Democracy, we may expect to see it decline to discuss the Ministerial programme and insist primarily on the recognition of the principle of Ministerial responsibility to the people's representatives. As that concession will not be made, an early dissolution of the chamber is probable. To what expedient will the Czar then have recourse? He cannot repudiate representative institutions altogether, in view of the promises made to France at the time when the last foreign loan was obtained. He can, however, take for Prime Minister such a man as Mr. A. GOOCH-KOFF of Moscow, the leader of the Octobrists, on the understanding that the present electoral law shall be abolished and be replaced by a restricted franchise founded on property qualification, the aim being, while conceding a certain amount of indirect representation to the peasants, to give property owners a great preponderance of strength in the legislative body. On such a course, which according to many onlookers should have been pursued in the first instance, NICHOLAS II. seems likely to fall back if no basis for compromise with the new Duma shall be found.

Objections to the Police Bill.

A correspondent declares that the adoption of the Page-Prentice bill, giving to the Commissioner of Police authority to detail captains as inspectors and any member of the force to detective duty, would "inject more politics into the department than it ever knew," and adds:

He also calls attention to the fact that if the Commissioner should assign the nineteen inspectors now in the department to captain's duty and put nineteen captains in their jobs the cost to the city would be \$14,250 a year.

The possible added cost of maintaining the department is in any event a matter of small consequence, but it would soon be counterbalanced by the saving in back salaries paid to dismissed inspectors reinstated by the courts. Even were this not the case the city would gladly pay much more than the sum named to get good police service.

To the objection that politics might be introduced in the department the answer is that politics has never been out of it. The assertion that permanent inspectors are uninfluenced by political considerations is not well founded. Permanent inspectors have their political friends, whom they protect and serve. They are also deep in the internal politics of the Police Department, of the operations and results of which the public is not entirely uninformed.

The police legislation advocated by the Commissioner would put the real power into the hands of an officer on whom the real responsibility lies, and who is subject to removal by either the Mayor or the Governor. Under the present law the power lies with his nominal subordinates, whose removal is so difficult as to be not worth attempting in many cases where it would be highly desirable.

Progress.

With constant pounding and thorough work on the part of the exterminator, by and by there will not be a solitary weakling or a single coward left to divert the Chief Magistrate's mind from his constitutional duties.

The weaklings will all have become strong through suffering.

The cowards will all have acquired that stolid, brazen indifference to consequences which sometimes passes for true courage.

Then for the extirpation of a more dangerous element than either the weaklings or the cowards: the Fools.

The Protector of Genius Punches Mammon.

We have an especial veneration for the Hon. OLLIE M. JAMES, the Marjon Colossus who represents the First Kentucky district in Congress. The interposition of his Atlantean bulk between the Hon. THADDEUS MACLAY MAHON of Pennsylvania and the Monumental Pile of Brains from Tennessee saved one life, perhaps saved two lives. John WESLEY GAINES, fire leaping visibly from his commanding and Tappertitian now erect like quills upon the fretful down the aisle after MAHON. The lie OF WASHINGTON BUTCHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sens tor Beveridge greatly distends himself over an unforeseen and as yet generally unrecognized evil to democratic institutions in the United States which he fancier he has discovered growing out of the pres ence in Congress of the very rich. To his had burned himself up in the wild shock unsuspecting countrymen he exclaims:

The increase of millionaires in American public life will, if it continues at the ratio that has been maintained for the last decade, soon place the onduct of national affairs exclusively in the hands of the vastly rich, while it is now an accepted fac that none but men of great fertunes can rep this republic at the capitals of other great na

He explains that in Washington the evil has come of the invasion L rich private persons and of the cost of living by Congressmen at the national capital, but he offers no reason why American Ambassadors sent abroad need be so tremendously

With his flaming pen he bars millionaire from entry into our Congressional paradise, excepting those rich men who have "extraordinary qualities of statesmanship. He declares that the process of exclusion must quickly begin "with men whose mone s their principal recommendation to office and the process of inclusion must embra that "great body of fine legislative and executive ability constantly developing among the masses" who are endowed with natural gifts of "statesmanship," but are "as rule unsuccessful in accumulating wealth.

He makes a detailed exhibition of the cost for Senators of shelter and food it Washington, and dwells with emphasis on the experience of the late Senator Hoar, who he affirms expended all his salary in a very modest way of living and also his savings of \$100,000 from previous work at the bar. It is regrettable that he does not inform his readers whether or not the pres ent successor of Mr. Hoar, who is reputed very rich, is a good legislator, having that rare combination of a gift for heaping up

both riches and statesmanship. While Senators not rich are now stricted in Washington to small rooms of the top floor and can have no table luxuries, Mr. Beveridge warns his readers that the rich in that city expend, some of them, \$40,000 a year, and even \$60,000. He goes into such details as that one individual Hon. OLLIE JAMES is a large body and spends \$75,000 "for only husband and wife -no children." The contrast is very sad But, adds the Senator, the self-respect and manly pride of Congressmen not rich are hurt, and, what is more serious, the unrich Senators are at a disadvantage with rich colleagues in taking care of the interests of the semi-sovereign State of which each is an ambassador. This is the condition now descended from JOHN SHERMAN, a distinguished financier of Massachusetts." as the ambassador from Indiana describes

the rich and the poor: One can entertain all visitors to Washington One can entertain his colleagues the other cannot. One can accept the hospitality of his associates because he in turn can offer hos pitality; the other cannot accept this hospitalit and retain his self-respect, because he cannot by an ossible means return it. This matter of ente aining is in itself an absurdly influential factor i Washington life-influential with the Senator's o Congressman's constituents who are visiting Wash

ington and even more influential in legislation. Thus the millionaire in national public life ha an incalculable advantage over the poor man in public life. It would be hard, too, to reckon th weight which free handed social intercourse ha upon the shaping of national policies and the enact ent of practical legislation. When public me and their wives meet at the home of another publi man, sit about his brilliant hoard and mingle, after ward in charming and intimate conversation, a subt bond is established which has its effect here i America, just as the same cause has produced th same result in England and in every other country at all periods of history.

Such inequality of opportunities certainly should not exist in Washington, but Mr Beveridge suggests no remedies. He even hints that increasing salaries will do little or no good. Nothing will, in his opinion, benefit except an exclusion by the States of the very rich Senator who will expend

so much the Republican party is to be divided on the issue of rich or unrich Congressmen and thus a defeat accomplished of those described in Administration circles as "reactionaries."

In 1909 the official terms of one-third of the Senators will expire, and two years later another third will have finished six years but yet Mr. Beveridge makes no mention o the names of the offensively rich Republicans who ought not to be reelected. That is to be deplored! However, the description of the condemned mode of life of certain rich Congressmen gives an easy clue to the names of those "reactionaries" in the Republican ranks whose return to paradise he would forever bar.

The saddest part of Mr. Beveridge's creed is that he suggests no remedies. presence in Washington, as a result of the 1909 elections, of thirty new and not rich Senators would probably not reduce the exactions of hotels, boarding houses and those having houses to rent. He doubts whether any permissible increase of salary will be a remedy. In a word, the problem is for him absolutely insoluble. That is as

If the only difficulty to be overcome the high price of rent, food, board and lodging at the national capital, why has it not occurred to the facile and fascinating mind of the Administration Senator from Indiana to take a leaf out of the book of railway rate legislation and create by statute an executive or Congress commission em powered to regulate the prices at which hotel keepers, boarding house keepers and all such purveyors shall offer shelter, food and lodging to Congressmen, and prices at which house owners shall offer houses for rent? Is not the Federal Government well nigh supreme in the Federal city? Is not there an effort to make by statute Washing ton a model city for the "economical man" Is not Congress now trying to forbid "tips" to hotel servants? Inn keeping is certainly infected, or affected, by a "public use." Boarding house keeping and house renting may not be at common law, but what is that between friends" in this Congress? If national statute may constitutionally forbid an interstate railway to transport milk taken from a cow in Indiana by a child, why may not Congress regulate the prices which a Senator can be compelled to pay in the District of Columbia?

At any rate there cannot be any great harm in suggesting some such statute to the receptive, subtle and productive mird of the Indiana Senator as one way out of the great face to face peril which he sees confronting his country and democratic C. Y. N. institutions.

NEW YORK, February 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial of to day concerning the Clancy tablet well

expresses the obvious objection to such a decora-Would it not, however, remove some of the ob-

jections if a companion tablet were installed rep resenting Washington cursing Lee at the battle of The latter incident has much stronger historical

eyidence in support of its reality, and the two tablets together would correct each other, and show n a strong light the broad humanity of the Father of His Country. AMERICAN. ITHACA, February 22.

Slight Change,

with 1,000,000 passengers a year more than the Erie, which stands only third in the New York Stella-Did they marry and live happily forever? Bella-No, but they lived happily and married GEORGE B. DARLEY.

PLEA FOR FEDERAL REGULATION AS TO A TREATY WITH JAPAN. CORRECTING THE IMMIGRATION

The Question Still Open: What Are the Limits of the Treaty Making Power? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The settlement agreed upon, by which the ordinance segregating the Japanese students in the public schools of San Francisco is to be repealed by the city authorities in considers tion of the exclusion of Japanese from our continental territory, puts an end for the present at least to what promi be a most embarrassing position for our Gov-ernment. It establishes a modus vivend which removes the acuteness of the situation and which it is to be hoped may be followed by a treaty that will be satisfactory to all

parties interested. The presentation of the subject, however has brought up questions of international and constitutional law which must be met soone or later by this Government and which call for the most serious consideration of public men. These questions involve the power of the United States to make treaties with other nations, and our experience with apan should teach us the necessity of settling among ourselves the respective rights and powers of the nation and of the States as

to the making of treaties. If this nation has the sovereign power make treaties with other nations we should know it: and if it has not that power but is limited by the reserved rights of the vidual States we should know that and govern ourselves accordingly, so that the Government may not be placed in the humiliating osition of making a treaty and then whe called upon to fulfil it of pleading our inability to carry out our obligations.

The advocates of exclusion have contended that the regulation of the educational system of California is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State and is one of the reserved rights of the State and as such protected by the Constitution from infringement by any treaty.

At first sight this appears to be a reasonable doctrine, but a close examination wil show that however reasonable it is not supported by the Constitution of the United States, but that this instrument as it now stands authorizes the treaty of 1895 and requires its enforcement in the event that the court should hold that it provides for the admission of Japanese children to the public schools of the country.

A glance at paragraph 2, section 2, Article II. of the Constitution shows that the treaty making power is unlimited as to the subject upon which it may be exercised. The Presiby and with the consent of the Senate, shall have power "to make treaties." words of limitation here. His own discretion and that of the Senate are the only measures of the power. It is a great power, but from the very nature of the case it must be a great power.

We must have intercourse with other na tions, and treaties are the means by which intercourse must be regulated-commercial treaties, postal treaties, arbitration treaties, treaties of amity, treaties of alliance, treaties of peace, treaties on every subject that interests us in common with the outside world. The treaties of amity and of alliance with France in 1778 assured our independence: the treaty of peace with Great Britain pro cured its acknowledgment by the mother

The framers of the Constitution knew that t would be impossible to fix any limit to the treaty making power because it was impossible to foresee the exigencies which might arise in our national existence. A disastrous war might compel a cession of part of our territory, as Great Britain had been com pelled by our revolution to give up her thirteen colonies and as France before that had given up Canada to Great Britain. So far our good fortune has been the wonder and admiration of the world, but the history of all nations shows that adversity must com some time or other. In our own day France n addition to paying a large sum of money was required to cede to Germany Alsace and Lorraine: Spain more recently gave up Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines; and Russia, to purchase peace with Japan, gave up Port Arthur and her claims to Mongolia Rome was once the mistress of the world but the power of her monarch now is fined to the limits of Italy. And so the time may come, which God forefend, when the United States may find it necessary to give up a part of its territory to preserve its na-

tional existence. The fathers foresaw all these contingencie and provided for them by the treaty making full delib eration and discussion they lodged that power in the President and Senate and fixed no limit to their discretion in exercising it Thomas Jefferson has been quoted as

By the general power to make treatles the Con stitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty and cannot be otherwise regulated. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserve cannot do by treaty what the whole Governmen s interdicted from doing in any way.

When Jefferson said this the wish was parent to the thought. He must have forgotten that when the Constitution with this treaty making clause was adopted it cond no allusion to the reserved rights of the States. It was not until 1789 that th Tenth Amendment was adopted, which declared:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

But the treaty making power had her already delegated by the Constitution to the United States and had been prohibited to the States two years before that amendment was adopted, and therefore according to its own terms this amendment did not apply to

As to the argument that "the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way." while it seems specious, it is in fact a fallacy. One of the principal objects of Constitution was to distribute the powers of the Government so that they should be exercised by different departments. It provided that the laws should be made by the Legislature and not by the whole Govern ent, that they should be interpreted by the indiciary and not by the whole Governme and that they should be executed by the Exe-

cutive and not by the whole Government In the case of treaties it especially provided that they should be made by the President and Senate and not by the whole Government An attempt was made by some of the members of the convention to give the House of Representatives a voice in the making of treaties, but this was deemed unwise by majority, and the power was confined to the President and Senate. There is not a single clause in the Constitution which authorizes the whole Government to do anything, unless possibly it be the fourth section of Article IV. which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to each State in the Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them from invasion."

Old Palace to the United States. Santa Fé correspondence Dencer Republican. The legislative house to day passed a resolution

ceding the historic old palace at Santa Fé to the Federal Government, to be declared a national nonument by the President.

The Way of the Two Billion Congress. Toll the bell, for it is passing. March draws nigh.

And a billion dollar Congress Soon shall die. All the harples gather 'round it For their fill.

Crying loud to be remembered in the will.

Farmers. Wall Street men and soldiers Want a suce; Manufacturers and sailors Would entice.

But so strange is human nature To decide. None will be, whatever happens,

Those left out will deem it spendthrift, Free and lax; Those who got will call it stingy,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Little or no public attention has been paid to a provision of the immigration bill which is of very considerable importance. This provision appears in section 12, under which, subject to a penalty for violation, it becomes "the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking alien passengers out of the United States, from any port thereof, to file before departure therefrom with the Collector of Customs of such port a complete list of all such alien passengers taken on board. Such list shall contain the name, age, sex, nationality, residence in the United States, occupation and the time of last arrival of every such allen in the United States." The section also provides for the withholding of clearance papers until such a list is filed.

The number of our immigrant arrivals is a matter of general misconception. The "more than a million a year" quotation is subject to a heavy discount, but there has been heretofore no way of ascertaining with accuracy the number properly to be deducted from the total. It has been estimated officially that not far from 40 per cent. of the arrivals go back again after perhaps a brief or perhaps a protracted stay. There are many who come and go many times. Some stay a few months and some stay a few years. Out of more than 4.500,000 foreigners who have landed here; classed as immigrants, during the last five years it is probable that less than 3,000,000 may be regarded as actual permanent settlers.

The provision thus made for a record of our transient visitors and temporary residents will correct a widespread misconception of the immigration question.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY. views of a Tolerant Expert on the American Physiology of Taste.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read your articles concerning the barbarous fashions in which meals are consumed by rich Americans, I wish to give you a few of my observations and impressions on this very subject, gained through long years in the performance of my profession.

It is true that the rich American people do

not pay much attention to the artistic preparation of their dinners, as long as the constituent parts are costly and, say, well cooked. They are lacking the sense of taste that, for instance, the Frenchman possesses. The latter also takes more time to devote to his meals. His dinner consists of many courses, each of small dimension and daintily prepared. He often eats for pleasure's sake, and between the courses he leads an animated and ingenious conversation about art, music, literature and politics, or, if he is with his sweetheart or his mattresse, passionate love talk is indulged in. The American is too busy to spend half his day in savoring long dinners: he eats to live. Unhappily, however, this is often carried too far. He does not give enough thought to the fact that food must not be devoured but ought to reach the stomach in a half digested condition through slow chewing and well mixing with an adequate quantity of saliva. Is it to be wondered at if he then complains about the bad constitution of his stomach? Now, partly in order to compensate himself for his quick lunches and partly for the purpose of impressing his guest with his liberality, gorgeous dinners are given by the host without consideration of cost, but, as I said before, certainly not cooked with such careful attention and artistic taste as the Frenchman alone knows to give to their preparation. Then here, especially in our large hotels and dhing places, food is cooked mechanically and often in large quantities, and in big kettles. Is it likely that it can taste as well as a specially prepared individual dish? Flowers, then, have to replace this shortcoming: and music, music everywhere, and the pompously furnished dining rooms with their glare of light.

Yet at such occasions the rich American shows that he knows how to eat and this is by abstaining from the money's worth that is set before him by his liberal host. Many of these good things find their way to the servants' stomachs: and why should they not when there is such an abundance everywhere? It is only in the recently got ri aration of their dinners, as long as the constituent parts are costly and, say, well cooked.

any better.

But how much better is the plain English and German cooking than the highly seasoned stuffings and rich sauces added to those many bites that make up the elaborate table d'hôte dinner of the Frenchman. Here also d'hôte dinner of commande comes into question,

d'hôte dinner of the Frenchman. Here also the hygienic cleanness comes into question, A piece of meat cooked in the most natural way and set before you without little stars of truffles, forcemeat balls, crosses made out of tongue and other culinary artisan work, is perhaps less attractive to the eye, but certainly more relished by our innermost.

Lack of taste for wines is the reason why so much champagne is drunk in this opuntry. There are so many good clarets, burgundies, Moselle and Rhine wines that are more palatable than the ice cold "figs." Every one of these wines has its peculiarity of taste and healthful effect on the stomach when drunk in moderate quantity. It would be too long to describe the character of all these wines, but those who have tried their vintages know best what they are compared with all the champagne.

BOSTON, February 25.

Far Eastern Trade Notes.

China is now shipping goods to the province of Tibet via the sea route, through Calcutta, says the Indian Trade Journal. The old overland rout ita Batang to Lhasa is in a disturbed condi Freight rates from Ceylon to the United Sta are: On rubber, \$12 a ton; tea, \$8, and all other articles, \$7.85. It has cost the Queensland Government and citt-

wire fences to control the rabbit pest. Although very large, it is considered a wise outlay.

The Queensland State Government tobage expert, who is an American, after successful a ple crops, has decided to promote the cultivation

of leaf tobacco. Queensland's vegetable and fruit industries have assumed large proportions. The product is now \$5,000,000 a year, but large importations co such as potatoes, \$488,000; apples, \$250,000, and onions, \$163,000.

of the total area under rice in British India. The area amounts to 6,966,215 acres, which is an in-crease of 252,833 acres over the previous year. The floods of September and October destroyed 181,856 The enormous increase in the export of goat skins, cow and buffalo hides from India is causing a great deal of comment by merchants interested in the leather trade of India, says Consul-General Michael of Calcutta. The United States takes

Burma's rice fields embrace nearly 10 per cent,

Japan's six sardine factories are to be increase thirty during 1907. Japan's exports of porcelain ware to the United States are increasing rapidly. They were about \$2,800,000 worth in 1906, against \$1,900,000 worth in 1905 and three and one half times as much as in

nearly all of India's exported goat skins

The Kawasaki Dock Yard Company of Japan has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, to engage also in the construction of locomotive

rallway carriages, cast steel work, firearms, steel and dynamos. The capital is to be further increased to \$10,000,000. Exports of tea from India in 1906 amounted to 214,000,000 pounds, and may reach 225,000,000 pounds

in 1907. The total was 181,000,000 pounds in 1903, says the Indian Trade Journal. New Zealand's revenue for the current fiscal year will reach \$41,500,000, yielding a surplus of

\$3,500,000. Australia's trade returns for 1906 show a total of \$572.985.115, an increase of nearly \$97.500,000 over 1904. Her revenue for the last balf of the year was \$32,030,080, an increase of \$2,408,230 over the corresponding half of 1905.

In December last the population of New South Wales was 1.530,940, being an increase for the year of 34.890. The excess of births was 25.895, and the excess of arrivals from abroad was 8.995. This is the largest increase since 1891.

New Zealand's exports and imports in 1906 amounted to \$167,000,000, an increase over 1905 of \$25,000,000, the largest yet recorded. The popula-

tion increase was 29,300, also the largest of record. The net gain by excess of immigrants over cuit-

grants was 12.848.

Canadian Boness Booming, In his annual report the president of the Bank of Montreal, Canada's largest banking institution. says that the business in 1906 surpassed all former records and the condition of Canada at present is one of general prosperity. The farmers fared well; mines of all kinds produced more, and the output of the forests and the seas exceeded that of any former year. Canadian railway carnings

continue large and manufacturing concerns in many cases are refusing to take further orders. The immigration for the year (215,000) was the heaviest on record. Failures were few and quite